UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/973
27 July 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 138

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY ASPECTS OF THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

Letter dated 21 July 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly

In view of the unprecedented gravity of the situation which the United Nations is facing with regard to the cash accounts of its peace-keeping operations, I am writing to draw to the attention of the General Assembly a series of emergency measures which I have felt impelled to take.

I am also writing to appeal to those Member States which have not done so, to pay their outstanding contributions promptly and in full.

On 6 July 1994, the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management brought this situation to the attention of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly, in the light of its responsibility for reviewing the budgets of peace-keeping operations and the apportionment of the costs thereof among Member States. He also appealed to Member States with outstanding contributions to make every effort to expedite payment.

As the Security Council is responsible for matters involving peace and security, I considered it essential that the Council also be advised of the seriousness of the situation and that the Council be asked to lend its support to the necessary actions. To this end, I addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council on 7 July.

A number of contributions which were expected from Member States in June were not paid. However, in the first half of July, some Member States made substantial payments of their outstanding contributions. None the less, at 15 July 1994, taking into account payments received after 30 June and one additional peace-keeping assessment issued for the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM), the level of unpaid assessments for peace-keeping operations still exceeded $2,033 million.

Unless, therefore, substantial contributions are received immediately, no cash will be available to finance peace-keeping operations by early August.

The missions that are in the most precarious situation are: the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II); the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ); the United Nations Operation in El Salvador (ONUSAL); the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL); the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission (UNIKOM); and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

A minimum of $200 million a month is needed to sustain the various peace-keeping operations, without allowing for reimbursements to troop-contributing countries. An additional $100 million a month is required to effect such reimbursements. At present, the Organization does not have these funds. The Peace-keeping Reserve Fund and the funds available from the two completed operations, the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) and the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG), are quite inadequate for this purpose.

I have therefore come to the conclusion that, as an interim measure, it will be necessary to borrow from some ongoing peace-keeping operations, which have very limited resources themselves, to meet the immediate requirements of other operations.

I have also taken urgent steps to reduce or delay expenditure in the peace-keeping operations, as follows:

(a) All peace-keeping missions have been instructed to reduce expenditures to the maximum extent possible;

(b) All but the most urgent procurement is being postponed;

(c) Recruitment is being postponed in all but the most essential cases.

Every effort has been made in the last few months to accelerate reimbursement of troop costs. However, in view of the gravity of the current financial situation, I have no alternative but to ask Governments of troop-contributing countries to show forbearance.

I should like to express my sincere appreciation to those Member States which have responded promptly to the assessment letters which they have received. Unfortunately, however, such States constitute a very small minority of the membership of the Organization.

Substantial payments are needed urgently if operations are not to face financial collapse. I therefore appeal to Member States, particularly those with large outstanding contributions and those with special responsibilities for peace and security, to make every effort to expedite their payments and to do so soon.

All Member States have a collective responsibility to support, financially, the operations which they have mandated. Member States must honour their commitments now, if the Organization is to fulfil the tasks assigned to it.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/974
S/1994/877
27 July 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 27 July 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the attached letter from my Prime Minister, Haris Silajdzić, addressed to you.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIĆ
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 27 July 1994 from the Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General

Allow me to draw your attention to, and solicit your assistance in, alleviating the grave humanitarian conditions of our population in the United Nations-designated "safe area" of Bihac.

As you are aware, all United Nations humanitarian convoys to the region have been blocked since 21 May. Since then, the people of Bihac have suffered under increasingly desperate living conditions.

In the light of the fact that the citizens of the "safe area" of Bihac had been receiving half of the requisite humanitarian aid before this blockade was imposed, large amounts of food and medicine are needed to compensate this shortage. Our Government asks for your assistance in facilitating the immediate delivery of food and medicine by UNHCR land convoy and, more urgently, owing to the expected Serbian intransigence, by air drops.

(Signed) Haris SILAJDZIĆ
Prime Minister

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/975
S/1994/883
28 July 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 54
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 27 July 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my recent communication to Your Excellency of 21 July 1994 (A/48/972-S/1994/859), on the negative impact of certain statements by the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, Mr. Rauf Denktash, and on a series of provocative activities of the legally invalid secessionist entity in the occupied areas of the Republic of Cyprus, I have the honour, upon instructions from my Government, to bring to your attention and denounce to the Security Council and the entire membership of the United Nations a host of new negative statements by the Turkish Cypriot leader. These statements firstly tend to deal a serious, to say the least, if not lethal blow to current efforts in making a fresh start in the search to promote a comprehensive solution to the question of Cyprus through the implementation of the United Nations resolutions. Secondly, these latest statements betray the intention of the Turkish Cypriot leader to spare no effort and miss no opportunity to declare to the world the real objectives of the Turkish side, which include the recognition of "sovereignty" for the occupation regime, as a precondition to any future talks, and the annexation of the occupied territory at an opportune moment to the occupying Power, Turkey, in violation of repeated resolutions, both of the Security Council and the General Assembly, calling for the respect and safeguard of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. Thirdly, such new statements point directly to the hidden intentions of the Turkish side not only to undermine, ab initio, the strengthening of your mandate and good offices mission relating to Cyprus, but also to prevent and render meaningless any efforts for a result-oriented negotiating process. As Mr. Denktash very clearly declared, in the long process of intercommunal talks not only have there never been any concessions on the part of the Turkish side but also no such concessions should be expected in the future. And, as if these and numerous other statements were not adequately manifesting an obviously negative message to all concerned, he categorically emphasized that unless

"sovereignty" for the illegal regime was recognized no talks should resume. He even precludes for a considerable time (until February 1995) any kind of talks, obviously as a delaying tactic, under the pretext of the expected so-called Presidential elections in occupied Cyprus. This deplorable attitude of the Turkish cypriot leader is reflected in statements quoted below:

1. According to the illegal Bayrak radio (21 July 1994):

> "During the intercommunal negotiations the Turkish side had never made concessions as regards the equality, sovereignty and Turkey's guarantorship rights, and will never do so in the future ... we will not make concessions ... it is time Turkey has to sit down and make a new assessment of some realities and make the world accept this new assessment. ... despite the fact that Turkey's Grand National Assembly has adopted a resolution against negotiating the confidence-building measures separately, I have difficulty to understand why the Government still continues the negotiations on the CBM's ... 80 per cent of the Turkish Cypriots will cast their votes favourably for unification with Turkey."

2. According to the Turkish Cypriot daily newspaper Kibris (22 July 1994):

> "The national cause will be maintained ... the matter of integration between Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus was discussed ... the importance of a national decision on the subject when the time comes will have priority over the Government ... the time has come for a new assessment of the situation ... 80 per cent of the people favour the integration of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus with Turkey and a referendum may be held on the matter if necessary ... the process on the package of confidence-building measures cannot be maintained ... the present state of affairs will not help the Turkish Cypriots establish peace, which will be based on the concept of sovereignty ... a new assessment of the situation has to be made and the concept of sovereignty has to be presented as a precondition."

3. According to the Turkish Cypriot daily Kibris (26 July 1994) as well as Vatan and Yeni Demokrat newspapers:

> "until our equality and sovereignty is recognized there is no point of talks".

4. According to the Anatolia news agency (26 July 1994):

> "I cannot continue the negotiations in view of the coming Presidential elections in seven-eight months ... the road to federation passes through equality and sovereignty."

Moreover, what is even more disturbing and indicative of Turkish intentions is that, in utter disregard and defiance of the international community, which in no uncertain terms has condemned the aggression against Cyprus, the Turkish Cypriot leader calls for a new assessment of realities and, in an arrogant manner obviously stemming from the impunity with which the unacceptable status quo, which, according to Your Excellency's assessment, "was established

through the use of force and is sustained by military strength" (S/26777 of para. 101 (c)), is being maintained, claims, through the support of the occupying Power, to impose upon the victim and the world the acceptance of the faits accomplis of Turkish invasion. Undoubtedly, the outburst of such an intransigent and most uncompromising attitude constitutes yet another manifestation of the "familiar scenario" and the lack of political will on the Turkish side as amply described in your report of 30 May 1994 (S/1994/629, paras. 52 and 53). No wonder, therefore, as to the underlying reasons for the absence of an agreed settlement in Cyprus for two decades since the Turkish invasion and the continuing occupation in Cyprus, despite so many efforts that had enjoyed the support of the Security Council and the international community, and despite some hopeful advances that at times had been registered only to be eventually thwarted by the uncompromising or deceptive tactics of the Turkish side.

In denouncing the above statements, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus remains firmly convinced that the Turkish Cypriot side is able to maintain such a negative attitude only because it has Turkey's full support in pursuance of its goal, which at this time is nothing else but the maintenance at present of the status quo and, in the long run, the recognition of the secessionist illegal regime, in violation of Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984) which, inter alia, called for the withdrawal of the declaration of the purported secession and for the non-recognition by the international community of the purported State and for not facilitating or in any way assisting the aforesaid secessionist entity. It is, therefore, high time, and indeed it is long overdue, for the Security Council to adopt new and effective procedures that at long last will ensure implementation of its own decisions. Only then could progress be expected towards a comprehensive solution on the Cyprus problem.

I shall be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alecos SHAMBOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Cyprus

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/976
29 July 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 35

QUESTION OF PALESTINE

Letter dated 26 July 1994 from the Charg6 d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by the Press Secretary/Director-General for Public Information and Cultural Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan on the signing of the Washington Declaration by Israel and Jordan (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could arrange to have the text circulated as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 35.

(Signed) Shunji MARUYAMA
Acting Permanent Representative
of Japan to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the Press Secretary/Director-General for Public Information and Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, on the signing of the Washington Declaration by Israel and Jordan

The signing of the Washington Declaration, which ends the state of war between Israel and Jordan and promises cooperation towards the conclusion of a peace treaty, is the latest accomplishment in the Middle East peace process that began in October 1991. It follows the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip signed on 13 September 1993 and the start of the Palestinian interim self-government in May 1994. The Government of Japan heartily welcomes this achievement and highly values the efforts made by the negotiators and the countries that co-hosted the peace process.

The Government of Japan hopes that this Declaration will have a positive effect on the peace negotiations between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as those between Israel and Lebanon, and will mark a future step towards a comprehensive peace.

Assistance from the international community is indispensable for progress in the peace process, including the implementation of this Declaration. Japan intends to contribute to the peace process by approaching the parties engaged in the peace negotiations, participating in multilateral negotiations, and assisting the Palestinians and the countries around them.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/977
S/1994/897
28 July 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 54
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 28 July 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 28 July 1994 addressed to you by Mr. Osman Ertuğ, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex, which contains a letter dated 28 July 1994 sent to you by Mr. Atay A. Raşit, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, could be circulated as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) İnal BATU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 28 July 1994 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ

I have the honour to enclose herewith a self-explanatory letter dated 28 July 1994, addressed to Your Excellency by Mr. Atay A. Raşit, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see appendix).

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of
Northern Cyprus

APPENDIX

I have the honour to refer to the "Second periodic report" concerning compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights submitted by the Greek Cypriot administration, ostensibly on behalf of "Cyprus", on 14 July 1993 and circulated as document CCPR/C/32/Add.18. The annex entitled "Factors or difficulties affecting the enjoyment of the rights recognized in the Covenant" attached to the aforementioned report contains a number of allegations that are totally unfounded and that contradicts the realities of the Cyprus problem. It is my duty to respond to these allegations in order to put the record straight.

The said documents purports to accuse Turkey of human rights violations in Cyprus and for carrying out "ethnic cleansing" methods in order to forcibly expel the Greek Cypriots living in northern Cyprus. Those of us who are familiar with the events of the recent past in Cyprus know perfectly well that the Greek Cypriots are the last people to accuse anybody of human rights violations or "ethnic cleansing". In the genocidal attacks launched against the Turkish Cypriots during the period 1963-1974, not only did the Greek Cypriots drive the Turkish Cypriot population out of their homes and properties (some 30,000 people) in 103 villages, but also engaged in brutal mass killings in many villages throughout Cyprus. During this period, even the basic human rights and freedoms of the Turkish Cypriots were violated by the Greek Cypriot administration, which imposed severe restrictions on the Turkish Cypriot enclaves and curtailed all efforts to revive the Turkish Cypriot economy by waging a war of attrition against them. The savagery and ferocious nature of these attacks, which continued intermittently, until 1974, have been recorded in periodic reports issued by the United Nations as well as in foreign press reports.

The Turkish intervention that followed the Greek-Greek Cypriot coup in 1974 was inevitable in the face of the open aggression against Cyprus and the threat posed against the security of the Turkish Cypriots by Greek and Greek Cypriot forces which were poised to overrun Turkish Cypriot areas in a matter of days and carry out their extermination plans. The Greek invasion of Cyprus was thwarted by the timely intervention of Turkey, which was in accord with the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee. Thus, Turkey's intervention in Cyprus brought an end to the systematic human rights violations by the Greek Cypriots and saved the Turkish Cypriots from total annihilation. It was not an "invasion" but a peace operation, which the Turkish Government was compelled to carry out in order to protect the lives of the Turkish Cypriots. What the Greek Cypriot side chooses to describe as an "invasion", therefore, was a fully legal and legitimate peace operation that saved the island from being colonized by Greece, and liberated Turkish Cypriots from Greek Cypriot terror and inhuman treatment, which had been continuing for 11 years, between 1963 and 1974.

Obviously, the responsibility for the murder of hundreds of defenceless Turkish Cypriots, the destruction of the bi-communal partnership State by force of arms and for the division of Cyprus rests solely with the Greek Cypriot leadership.

As for the allegation of "Turkish occupation", which has been repeated in the said document, it should be pointed out in this context that the presence of the Turkish forces in northern Cyprus is a vital security requirement for the Turkish Cypriot people, particularly in the absence of a political settlement. Given the massive arms build-up in south Cyprus, and our experience with the Greek Cypriots during the turbulent period between 1963 and 1974, there can be no premature reduction in the number of Turkish forces on the island.

The allegation of "displacement of persons and refusal to allow the return of the displaced persons" is quite unrealistic. While it is true that many Turkish Cypriots, as well as Greek Cypriots, were displaced as a result of the Greek Cypriot coup and its aftermath, out of fear, it is also equally true that the question of displaced persons has been settled by the Population Exchange Agreement reached between the two sides at the third round of the intercommunal talks held at Vienna from 31 July to 2 August 1975, whereby the two sides agreed on a voluntary regrouping of populations in their own respective territory, the Turkish Cypriots in the north and the Greek Cypriots in the south. Your Excellency is well aware that this voluntary regrouping of populations has been carried out under the supervision of the United Nations peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

There is no question of any such "forcible expulsion", as alleged by the Greek Cypriot administration, of the Greek Cypriots from the north. All Greek Cypriots applying for permanent transfer to the south are interviewed in private by UNFICYP in order to verify that the transfers are voluntary (see United Nations reports quoted below).

In the said document, it is also alleged that the Greek Cypriots living in the north are denied access to medical doctors and educational facilities.

As a matter of fact, there are adequate health centres of the Ministry of Health of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus serving the local populace (Turkish Cypriots, Greek Cypriots and Maronites) in the Karpaş and Girne areas. Local health centres in the Karpaş peninsula are situated in Dipkarpaz and Yeni Erenkoy. In cases where the said medical centres fall short of providing the necessary medical treatment, patients are transferred to the Gazi Magosa State Hospital for treatment and, where Greek Cypriots are concerned, upon request, they can be transferred to the Greek Cypriot side. In the same manner, Maronites living in Koruçam, Özhan and Karpaş have access to medical services provided at the neighbouring areas of Tepebaşi, Lapta and Girne.

As regards education facilities, three Greek Cypriot elementary schools in Karpaş provide schooling for some 40 pupils, and have access to textbooks from the Greek Cypriot side.

Furthermore, Greek Cypriots in Karpaş have access to and attend religious services without hindrance and sustain their lives in serenity within the existing rule of law in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

Concerning the so-called "enclaved Greek Cypriots", the alleged non-compliance with some of the provisions or paragraphs of the Vienna Agreement is also totally fabricated, as it contradicts the prevailing facts recorded in

the relevant United Nations documents. As it will be clearly observed from the following extracts chosen at random from various reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council, the Turkish Cypriot side has always adhered to the terms of these Agreements:

"Medical care available to Greek Cypriots in the North is as good as that provided to Turkish Cypriots in the same area. Greek Cypriots may obtain permission for temporary visits to the South in order to obtain medical treatment ..." (S/12723 of 31 May 1978, para. 28).

"Two Greek Cypriot primary schools are operating in the north. Both are in the Karpaş area: one in Ayia Tries and the other in Rizokarpaso ..." (S/12723 of 31 May 1978, para. 29).

"As indicated in my last report, there appears to be no restriction on freedom of worship in the north wherever the services of a priest are available" (S/12723 of 31 May 1978, para. 32).

"UNFICYP continues to have access to Greek Cypriot habitations in the north. Officers making liaison visits, in performance of humanitarian tasks continue to have the opportunity to speak with Greek Cypriots there in privacy" (S/12946 of 1 December 1978, para. 15).

"No restriction on freedom of worship in the north have been reported for the period under review" (S/13369 of 31 May 1979, para. 34).

"There have been 18 permanent transfers of Greek Cypriots from north to south during the reporting period. The majority of these involved are elderly people who went to live with relatives in the south. ... UNFICYP continues to verify that all transfers take place voluntarily" (S/16596 of 1 June 1984, para. 30).

"UNFICYP discharged its humanitarian functions for the Greek Cypriots living in the northern part of the island, almost all of them in the Karpaş peninsula, who now number 611. UNFICYP distributed 403 tons of foodstuffs and other supplies provided by the [Greek Cypriot Administration] and the Cyprus Red Cross Society. It also distributed social welfare and pension benefits to them. UNFICYP personnel interviewed, in private, Greek Cypriots who applied for permanent transfer to the southern part of the island, in order to verify that the transfer was voluntary. UNFICYP assisted again in arranging visits of children attending school in the south to their families in Karpaş" (S/21010 of 7 December 1989, para. 22).

"UNFICYP provided emergency medical services, including medical evacuation, to members of both communities. It also carried out the arrangements for the delivery of mail and Red Cross messages across the lines" (S/21010 of 7 December 1989, para. 25).

"UNFICYP continued to interview Greek Cypriots who applied for 'permanent transfer' to the southern part of the island in order to verify that the transfer was voluntary. ... UNFICYP also facilitated 795 visits

by Greek Cypriots from the Karpaş to the southern part of the island" (S/25912 of 9 June 1993, para. 28).

"Turkish Cypriot ambulances escorted by UNFICYP Civilian Police (CIVPOL) and fitted with temporary licence plates now cross the buffer zone directly from point of origin in the northern part of the island to hospitals in the southern part and return. Both communities have benefited from this new procedure. To date there have been 14 medical evacuations of Greek Cypriot patients and 6 medical evacuations of Turkish Cypriot patients" (S/1994/680 of 7 June 1994, para. 33 (a)).

"... UNFICYP continued to provide them with humanitarian support, delivering foodstuffs and other supplies provided by the [Greek Cypriot Administration]" (S/1994/680 of 7 June 1994, para. 34).

"UNFICYP continued to interview Greek Cypriots who applied for 'permanent transfer' to the southern part of the island in order to verify that the transfer was voluntary. Two such transfers took place during the reporting period and three Turkish Cypriots transferred permanently from south to north. UNFICYP also facilitated 486 visits by Greek Cypriots from the Karpaş peninsula to the southern part of the island" (S/1994/680 of 7 June 1994, para. 36).

The above extracts from relevant United Nations reports testify to the living conditions of the Greek Cypriots in the north as well as to the freedom of movement, education and worship enjoyed by these people.

The allegation of "continuing colonization by Turkey through the importation of settlers from mainland Turkey" is totally unfounded and only aims to misrepresent the realities. It is true that a limited number of immigrant workers arrived from Turkey and also from other countries, as a necessary measure in the face of a labour shortage after 1974. In accordance with the relevant legislation in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which is in fact identical to the legislation in south Cyprus, some of these people have been granted citizenship after five years of residence. It hardly needs to be stressed that migration of labour and immigration in general are international phenomena affecting all countries, including northern Cyprus. It is important also to note that the number of people who have resettled in the north since 1974, in accordance with the relevant legislation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, is nowhere near the thousands of Greek mainlanders who have been settled in Cyprus over the years since 1963, and the thousands of immigrants mainly from the Middle East countries who have come to southern Cyprus since 1974. The alleged number of "settlers", given as 80,000 in the report, is a grossly exaggerated figure as also borne out by the fact that the Turkish Cypriot economy could not in any event support such a number.

In view of the foregoing, the Greek Cypriots are in no position to complain about human rights issues in Cyprus. It was the Greek Cypriot administration that violated the most basic human rights of the Turkish Cypriots and the principles of the rule of international law. Today, the Turkish Cypriots enjoy human rights free from Greek Cypriot domination and terror. All persons resident in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus enjoy these rights and freedoms irrespective of origin or creed.

(Signed) Atay A. RAŞIT
Minister for Foreign Affairs
and Defence

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/978
S/1994/920
2 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 2 August 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter, dated 1 August 1994, from my President to you (see annex).

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 1 August 1994 from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General

I regret having to call your attention to the situation in the safe zone of Gorazde, which is critically deteriorating from moment to moment.

Reliable reports from the ground indicate that Karadzic's Serbs in the Gorazde region have continued to transport and concentrate manpower and heavy weapons, which are now aimed at various civilian targets.

In the past week, the aggressor has redeployed artillery and other armaments at various firing positions within the 20 kilometre exclusion zone (specifically on the right bank of the Drina River). These redeployments have been undertaken firstly from the direction of Foca, and then from Visegrad, Rogatica and Pale.

On the night of 30 to 31 July, large columns of the aggressor's tanks and motorized brigades arrived at the settlement of Kopace, which is only 2 kilometres from Gorazde.

For approximately the past 20 days, the aggressor has not allowed any international observers to access, monitor and control the area.

Concurrently, all humanitarian convoys destined for Gorazde and its surroundings have been halted.

These above actions clearly indicate that Serbian forces are preparing an attack against the safe area of Gorazde, while abusing the exclusion zone around it.

We urge you to prevent such an attack by taking all the means and measures at your disposal and in conformity with Security Council resolutions 824 (1993) of 6 May 1993, 836 (1993) of 4 June 1993, and 913 (1994) of 22 April 1994.

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIC
President

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/979
S/1994/949
9 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 5 August 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

An emergency ministerial meeting of the Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina of the Organization of the Islamic Conference was held at Geneva on 4 August 1994, to consider the situation arising from the rejection by the Serbian side of the peace plan proposed by the Western Contact Group, and the renewed violations of the safe areas, including attacks on personnel of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

At the end of this emergency meeting, a declaration was issued, a copy of which is enclosed. I would appreciate it if the present letter together with its annex could be issued as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Declaration of the Ministerial Meeting of the Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held at Geneva on 4 August 1994

The Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, together with the Secretary-General of the organization, held an emergency meeting at the Palais des Nations at Geneva on 4 August 1994, to consider the grave situation arising from the rejection by the Serbian side of the peace plan proposed by the five-nation Contact Group and the renewed violations of safe areas including attacks on personnel of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

The Foreign Ministers took note of the proceedings of the ministerial meeting of the five-nation Contact Group held at Geneva on 30 July 1994, in which it was agreed to take "rigorous action" against the Serbian leaders as a consequence of their rejection.

The Foreign Ministers also noted that the five-nation Contact Group, while indicating its readiness to undertake action against the Belgrade regime and its surrogates (the Serbian side) through resolutions of the Security Council, had not indicated a clear plan of action to deal with the Serbian side in the light of possible disincentives announced earlier. That had been interpreted as a weakening of the commitment of the five-nation Contact Group by the Serbian side who have resorted to targeting United Nations personnel and strangulating Sarajevo by closing the "blue route".

The Foreign Ministers reiterated their commitment to the achievement of peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and regretted the continuous violations of the United Nations resolutions by the Serbian side, without effective and meaningful enforcement measures by the international community. The situation had thus led to a "vicious circle" with the Serbian side time and again defying the will of the international community with renewed impunity.

The Foreign Ministers expressed their full support to the principled position taken by the Bosnian Government, specially their acceptance of the peace plan of the five-nation Contact Group, which contained the unjust proposal of territorial delineation. This was true to the spirit exhibited by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina which had always worked for the restoration of peace in the Republic. However, with their effective rejection even of the peace plan, consistent with their past negations of a negotiated settlement, the Serbian side had once again challenged the international community's effort to achieve peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed that the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina must not be compromised under any circumstances.

The Foreign Ministers reiterated that the Belgrade regime and its surrogates in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina were the aggressors in the Bosnian conflict and were responsible for the present tragic conflict in the Republic. They had resorted to crimes of genocide and ethnic cleansing as well as targeting of United Nations personnel and impeding humanitarian aid to the people of the Republic. Therefore, it is unacceptable that they should be treated at par with the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was the legitimate Government of the Republic, representing all its people.

The Foreign Ministers therefore stressed that the peace process could only be strengthened and made credible if the following were ensured:

(a) The Security Council must immediately adopt a decision that existing sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should be strictly enforced without failure, and new sanctions imposed, including the freezing of their financial assets and properties in foreign countries, and the severing of telecommunications links.

(b) The United Nations must extend and make effective the protection of safe areas in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The safe areas must be protected and expanded to cover all the territories allocated to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (within a sovereign and territorial integrated Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina) under the proposed five-nation Group peace plan. United Nations forces as well as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) command must be resolute in their commitment to defend existing safe areas as well as any expanded safe areas/exclusion zones that might be established or extended. In particular, close air support and air strikes should be applied where mandated by the resolutions of the Security Council.

(c) The Security Council was urged to adopt without delay a resolution that would demilitarize Sarajevo and its 10 opstinas. That action would include the elimination of both external and internal confrontation lines as well as encourage return of refugees and promote reconciliation. They reaffirmed the status of Sarajevo as the undivided and united capital of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(d) There was a need to ensure the prevention of further and illegal flows of military assistance in manpower, weaponry and equipment from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Towards this end, international forces must be stationed along the borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with Serbia and Montenegro, to monitor effectively and control the Republic's border with Serbia and Montenegro. Pending the stationing of ground forces, monitoring and control should be ensured by air surveillance forces. The Foreign Ministers also took note of the decision of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to offer mutual recognition to the Government of Serbia, and welcomed this as a constructive and positive step towards a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

(e) The Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, gravely aware that the current cease-fire had not mitigated any acts of ethnic cleansing or other human rights abuses in Serb-occupied

areas, particularly in Banja Luka and Bijeljina, called upon the Security Council to mandate a United Nations presence in those cities, and as soon as possible, an UNPROFOR presence with the mandate to deter crimes against civilians. The mandate of UNPROFOR must be strengthened and its continual presence in Bosnia should be ensured until peace was fully restored. Furthermore, the Foreign Ministers welcomed the joint communiqué of 12 June, signed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Bosnian Government authorities calling for the Special Representative to visit Banja Luka and Bijeljina.

(f) The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be provided the means of self-defence by immediate confirmation that the arms embargo imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 does not apply to the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This would ensure restoration of the right of individual and collective self-defence as enshrined in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. If no Security Council confirmation was forthcoming, the Organization of the Islamic Conference membership, along with other States Members of the United Nations, might come to the conclusion that they could provide the means of self-defence to the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina consistent with Article 51 of the Charter.

(g) A plan should also be prepared by the United Nations to ensure that adequate protection was maintained for the people who had taken refuge in the United Nations designated safe areas, as well as unimpeded humanitarian supplies to other parts of the country.

(h) The Security Council should draw up a programme for the free and safe return of refugees and displaced persons under international guarantees.

(i) The Serbian authorities should be condemned for expelling the observers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) from Sanjak and Kosovo. The Bosnian Muslims in Sanjak, Albanian Muslims in Kosovo and Serbia and Montenegro, as well as Hungarians and other minorities, should be given full protection of human, political and cultural rights. Towards that end, the Foreign Ministers planned to dispatch "a mission/delegation" to those regions, and to encourage the High Commissioner for Human Rights to facilitate and lead a similar mission.

(j) The Foreign Ministers welcomed the appointment of, though with considerable and unnecessary delay, the Prosecutor for the International Tribunal established pursuant to Security Council resolution 827 (1993). They reaffirmed that the International Tribunal should take immediate steps with the full participation and aid of the international community, both in terms of finances and personnel, as well as the provision of relevant information, for prosecution and punishment of war crimes. In that regard special financial assistance might be provided to facilitate the recording of evidence by women witnesses. The Foreign Ministers supported the establishment of a liaison office in Sarajevo in order to coordinate the work of the International Tribunal and the legal and judicial authorities of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Foreign Ministers recalled that the Security Council had the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security under the provisions of the Charter, and urged it to undertake effective and resolute enforcement measures to implement its earlier resolutions and institute new rigorous initiatives against the Serbian side in view of its rejection of the peace plan.

The Foreign Ministers expressed their regrets that the five-nation Contact Group had failed to take into account the necessity of the participation of the Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference as underlined by the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. They reiterated that the Contact Group, including the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, should be associated with the activities of the five-nation Contact Group in view of the special association of the organization with the Bosnian crisis.

The Foreign Ministers also recommended that the Contact Group, including the Secretary-General of the organization, meet at the summit level as soon as possible to review the steps taken by the five-nation Contact Group and the Security Council in addressing the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and suggested that the Chairman of the Islamic Summit initiate consultations in that connection. The Islamic Summit Conference should consider all dimensions of the issue and make suitable recommendations in the light of its previous resolutions and decisions.

Bearing in mind the commitments made by the five-nation Contact Group to a peaceful settlement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Foreign Ministers reiterated the decisions and recommendations adopted by earlier meetings of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, including their determination to review their economic relations with those Governments that continued to impede the achievement of a just settlement by acts and policies aimed at rewarding the aggressor, and to evolve a joint position of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the question as soon as possible.

If the above measures were not effectively undertaken by the Security Council, the Organization of the Islamic Conference would have no other recourse than to initiate the convening of an urgent session of the United Nations General Assembly with a view to seeking peace with justice in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in conformity with paragraph 21 of the declaration of the Ministerial Meeting of the Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in New York adopted on 27 April 1994.

The Foreign Ministers also appealed to the international community to mobilize resources for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They drew attention to the urgent need for providing assistance to the Government and people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly in view of the serious shortfall in donations made to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian agencies.

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/980
S/1994/952
9 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 8 August 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach a copy of the statement issued today by the Spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nalin SURIE
Acting Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement by the Official Spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India on the rejection of the Contact Group proposals by the Bosnian Serbs

The Government of India regrets that the Contact Group proposals for a political settlement of the Bosnian conflict have been rejected by the Bosnian Serbs. We had hoped that acceptance by all the parties involved would pave the way to an end to the continuing conflict in Bosnia, which we have watched with great anguish. It is unfortunate that the hopes of the international community that the proposals could form the basis for a negotiated and peaceful end to the long-drawn-out conflict have received a serious set-back.

We have noted that the leadership of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and of Serbia have disassociated themselves from the actions of the Bosnian Serbs and that punitive action by the United Nations is contemplated against the Bosnian Serbs. The rejection of the proposal by the Bosnian Serbs carries with it the danger of the continuation and even grave escalation of the conflict.

We urge the Bosnian Serbs to accept the Contact Group proposals and to resolve their remaining differences in the spirit of peaceful negotiation and reconciliation, which can lead to irreversible steps towards a just and durable peace in Bosnia.

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/981
S/1994/953
9 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 54
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 8 August 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 8 August 1994 addressed to you by Mr. Osman Ertuğ, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) İnal BATU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 8 August 1994 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to respond to the recent barrage of false and malicious accusations levelled against us by the Greek Cypriot usurper regime in southern Cyprus, which came in the form of three successive letters addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative on 20, 21 and 27 July 1994 respectively (A/48/971-S/1994/858, A/48/972-S/1994/859 and A/48/975-S/1994/883).

It is indeed regrettable that, at a time when humanity is witnessing major political crises and human tragedies of immense proportions demanding urgent attention, the Greek Cypriot side should waste the scarce resources of the United Nations on such outmoded and shameful propaganda, which clearly belongs to the dustbin of diplomacy. I will, therefore, limit my response to the main subjects and thrust of each letter, refraining from dealing with every unfounded allegation they contain so as not to attribute to them the attention they clearly do not deserve.

1. With regard to the first letter under reference, I wish to reiterate that the airspace over northern Cyprus is under the complete control, sovereignty and jurisdiction of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, and the Greek Cypriot occupiers of the seat of Government have no right to say who will use this airspace and how, with the full knowledge and consent of the State. Complaints such as those contained in the said letter are, therefore, designed purely for propaganda purposes and so as to divert attention from the fact that the Greek Cypriots continue to militarize southern Cyprus at an alarming rate, with an increased military spending of about $2 million per day.

The Greek Cypriot side pretends to forget the fact that it is their past aggressive behaviour and continuing hostile posture that have created and consolidated the present situation and obliged the Turkish Cypriots to seek the assistance and protection of Turkey, under the Treaty of Guarantee of 1960 and in self-defence. The Greek Cypriot leadership should first of all bear in mind this fundamental United Nations principle before paying lip service to the Charter of the United Nations, as if it were designed to allow for the subjugation, enslavement or eradication of peoples by force. This is precisely what the Greek Cypriots, with the full participation of Greece, tried to achieve in Cyprus between 1963 and 1974, and overwhelming evidence indicates that this continues to be their ultimate aim. Hence the so-called "joint defence doctrine" with Greece, the bolstering of the so-called "National Guard" with the planned addition of 5,000 new personnel to its ranks and the doubling of the military expenditure in the south, with public statements pouring out from the Greek Cypriot leadership that their aim is to capture Girne, Güzelyurt and Karpaz, together with the rest of northern Cyprus.

In the face of this aggressive and hostile posture, Turkey's protective and deterrent role is all the more necessary and any activity connected with it in our territory or airspace is of no concern of the Greek Cypriot side.

2. The above position also applies to the town of Varosha, which is under the full control and jurisdiction of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and which is one of the subjects of complaint in the second letter from Mr. Shambos. In any event, as also stated by your Deputy Special Representative in Cyprus, Mr. Gustave Feissel, to the Greek Cypriot authorities (see the Greek Cypriot daily newspaper Eleftherotipia dated 21 July 1994), the people concerned did not enter the fenced area of Varosha.

3. The peaceful demonstration held by the Turkish Cypriots at the Okullar quarter of the Turkish Cypriot sector of Nicosia was in response to the continued exploitation of the missing persons issue by the Greek Cypriot side and the general campaign of propaganda being carried out against us, an example of which was the demonstration held by the Greek Cypriots in the Ayios Kassianos quarter of the Greek sector of Nicosia, and reflected our people's frustration and indignation at such exploitation and incessant propaganda. Many of the participants were themselves relatives of Turkish Cypriots missing since 1963 or 1974, who are well recorded in the Secretary-General's relevant reports (for example, S/5950 of 10 September 1964, S/6102 of 21 December 1964, S/6228 of 11 March 1965, S/7350 of 10 June 1966 and S/24050 of 31 May 1992), but apparently the Greek Cypriot side does not consider these unfortunate people as human beings worthy of mention, as is apparent from the Greek Cypriot representative's said letter. To call the peaceful Turkish Cypriot demonstrators "violent" on the grounds that they played "loud music" and used "speakers" and "slogans" is either not knowing the meaning of the word "violent" or being unable to tolerate even the presence of the Turkish Cypriots as a living and breathing community. Such is the extent of the anti-Turkish fanaticism currently prevailing on the Greek Cypriot side.

4. It is typical of the Greek Cypriot side to engage in rhetoric and activity totally opposed to the concept of confidence-building or an overall solution in the island, and then to try to shift the blame for any deadlock resulting from it onto the Turkish Cypriot side. This pattern of behaviour cannot be any more true than in the case of the recent decision of the European Court of Justice which, at the instigation of the Greek Cypriot side, has effectively put a ban on Turkish Cypriot exports to the European Union member countries, and in so doing, has annulled any benefits that the Turkish Cypriot side would draw from the possible implementation of the confidence-building package.

While the Turkish Cypriot side and, statedly, the international community are still trying to cope with the damaging effects of this ill-conceived behaviour of the Greek Cypriot side on the confidence-building process, the latter has now had the audacity to complain about certain statements by President Rauf Denktaş, the essence of which has been described by the President himself as the only effective "antidote" to the Greek Cypriot side's efforts to bring about the total isolation of the Turkish Cypriot people and our ultimate ruination. The Greek Cypriot side should be well aware that Turkey is the only direction in which we can proceed for our very survival and integrity in the face of the joint Greek-Greek Cypriot front's hostile campaign aimed at cutting off our remaining links with the outside world.

5. Before commenting on the Turkish Cypriot side's statements, the Greek Cypriot side must first of all account for the following extract from an incredible statement of their own leader, Mr. Glafcos Clerides, which was made on 19 June 1994 at a ceremony commemorating a dead member of EOKA (acronym for the Greek Cypriot terrorist organization founded by Grivas and dedicated to the annexation of Cyprus to Greece). The statement was reported in the Greek Cypriot press on 20 June 1994.

> "I want you to know that, at this juncture, consultations are under way at United Nations Headquarters regarding the resolution to be adopted by the Security Council on the Cyprus issue. But in Cyprus there is already the decision taken by a president named Glafcos Clerides. A Clerides who had been given the codename 'Hiperides' by General Grivas. Henceforth, the future course of the Cyprus issue will be decided here in Cyprus. We will not bow to pressures from the Americans and the British. We will continue our struggle, in trenches and our head-up, until the final victory of Cyprus Hellenism."

When the leader of a community defiantly and boastfully declares his prominent role in a terrorist organization whose hands are tainted with the blood of innocent Turkish Cypriots and others and proclaims it to be the basis and source of inspiration of his present policy, prospects for confidence-building and an overall solution in the island are dim indeed. We therefore leave it to the better judgement of the Member States of the United Nations as to who lacks the political will to settle the Cyprus issue.

Chauvinistic and intransigent statements of this nature abound on the record of the Greek Cypriot leadership, but the examples hardly need to be increased since Mr. Clerides has publicly vowed not to go forward with the confidence-building process, even threatening to resign if forced to do so. In fact, the lack of political will on the part of the Greek Cypriot side is also evident from the above-mentioned letter from Mr. Shambos, in which, except for a passing reference to confidence-building measures, this subject is carefully avoided, and persistent references are made, both in that letter and his third one under reference, to "the overall issue". This proves right our previously expressed concerns and warnings that the Greek Cypriot side was bent on escaping from the confidence-building process from the beginning, on the pretext of dealing with "substantive issues".

By insisting on "substantive issues", the Greek Cypriot side is in fact aiming to drag the issue into another impasse since, as you had also rightly concluded in your previous reports to the Security Council (such as S/24830 of 19 November 1992 and S/26026 of 1 July 1993) before embarking on the confidence-building process, the deep crisis of confidence between the two sides in Cyprus is the main cause of lack of progress towards an overall solution. This continuing to be the case, and a new and an immense obstacle having been placed before the confidence-building process by the Greek Cypriot side through the recent decision of the European Court of Justice, the motive behind the Greek Cypriot side's insistence on a prior discussion of substantive issues becomes crystal clear. By attempting to kill the confidence-building process, thereby blocking the road that could lead to an overall solution, the Greek Cypriot side is in fact demonstrating its total lack of political will to settle the Cyprus

issue as a whole. As my Government has repeatedly stated, the way to go about achieving progress is first of all the removal of the obstacle put before the confidence-building process by the said unfortunate decision of the European Court of Justice.

6. The main subject of the third letter of Mr. Shambos is also the exploitation of certain public statements by President Rauf Denktaş. The said letter, like the previous two, is replete with terminology which could only be the product of an obsessively anti-Turkish mentality. The said letter is a concrete testimony to the abuse of a de facto title unjustly accorded to the Greek Cypriot side by the international community, either for political expediency or convenience, against its neighbours and former partners, the Turkish Cypriots.

The tone and content of that letter, therefore, only demonstrate how justified the Turkish Cypriot side is in defending its political equality, right of security through Turkey's effective guarantee, and sovereignty within the framework of a possible negotiated solution. The Greek Cypriot usurpers of power must realize that the relentless abuse of their de facto title will not make them the masters of the whole island or that of the Turkish Cypriots. They should also realize that the crisis of confidence between the two peoples of the island continues to grow with every escalation of hostile rhetoric and activity, and chances for an overall solution unfortunately become more remote.

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of
Northern Cyprus

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/982
S/1994/959
11 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda items 34, 35, 85 and 86
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 11 August 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Office of the Permanent Observer for Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), which retains the powers and responsibilities of the provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your attention.

Despite repeated requests and insistence by the Palestine Liberation Organization for the extension of the mandate of the Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH), which was established in Hebron on 8 May 1994, the Israeli Government has refused to approve extension of the mandate to prolong the stay of TIPH until its mission is completed.

Although the presence of the observer force clearly helped to alleviate the suffering of the Palestinian people in Hebron, particularly in the wake of the massacre of 25 February 1994 at Al Ibrahimi mosque, the suffering and problems persist. The situation in Hebron remains tense, the mosque remains closed and several areas in the city are still off limits. Furthermore, even during the stay of TIPH, very serious incidents occurred and oppressive measures were taken by both the Israeli army and the illegal settlers against the Palestinian people in Hebron. As such, Israeli refusal to extend the mission of TIPH violates the spirit of the agreement reached on 31 March 1994 between the PLO and Israel on this subject and is not in compliance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 904 (1994).

The PLO recalls paragraph 3 of the said resolution, in which the Security Council "calls for measures to be taken to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians throughout the occupied territory, including, inter alia, a temporary international or foreign presence". The PLO calls upon the members of the Security Council to encourage the co-sponsors of the peace process to fulfil the request of the Council, in paragraph 4 of the resolution, "to undertake the necessary support for the implementation of the above-mentioned measures", in order to avoid any possible violation of human rights by the occupying Power, which would inflict serious harm on the peace process under way and compound the existing difficulties. We believe that the mission of TIPH was terminated unfulfilled, and we look forward to the full and speedy implementation of resolution 904 (1994) throughout the occupied territory.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 34, 35, 85 and 86, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muin SHREIM
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/983
12 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 121

REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Approval of the appointment of the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 48/218 B of 29 July 1994, the General Assembly decided to establish an Office of Internal Oversight Services under the authority of the Secretary-General, the head of which would be at the rank of Under-Secretary-General, and further decided that the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services:

(a) Should be an expert in the fields of accounting, auditing, financial analysis and investigations, management, law or public administration;

(b) Should be appointed by the Secretary-General, following consultations with Member States and approved by the General Assembly. For that purpose, the Secretary-General should appoint the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services with due regard for geographic rotation and in so doing should be guided by the provisions of paragraph 3 (e) of General Assembly resolution 46/232 of 2 March 1992 whereby the Assembly decided, in particular, that, as a general rule, no national of a Member State should succeed a national of that State in a senior post and there should be no monopoly on senior posts by nationals of any State or group of States;

(c) Should serve for one fixed term of five years without possibility of renewal;

(d) Might be removed by the Secretary-General only for cause and with the approval of the General Assembly.

2. In the light of the provisions of the resolution mentioned above, the Secretary-General proposes to appoint Mr. Karl Theodor Paschke as Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services for one fixed term of five years, effective 1 October 1994.

3. The Secretary-General trusts that the General Assembly will approve this appointment.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/984
S/1994/970
15 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 15 August 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the attached letter from the President of the Serb Civic Council of Bosnia and Herzegovina, dated 12 August 1994, addressed to Your Excellency (see annex).

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and its annex as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIC
Ambassador and
Deputy Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 12 August 1994 from the President of the Serb Civic Council of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General

Being resolute to continue with our engagement concerning a political settlement to the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as the only realistic ground for achieving a durable and just peace for the benefit of all citizens and peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Bosniaks-Muslims, Croats and Serbs, we have appealed, in these crucial times for the future of our common country, to the Serb people of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the proclamation attached hereto for your information (see enclosure). We particularly call upon those citizens of Serb nationality, presently in the territory controlled by the Karadžić's regime, to support, for their own and common benefit, the Contact Group's peace plan. The positions of the Serb Civic Council are the following:

1. The peace plan of the Contact Group is accepted as a compromise political settlement.

2. Peace meets both the interests of the majority of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina and a majority of every individual nation, Bosniaks, Croats and Serbs. Ordinary people within the Serb nation desire peace.

3. Bosnia and Herzegovina as a democratic State sees its perspective only in peace.

4. Continuation of war in Bosnia and Herzegovina would bring about new suffering of the civilian population; it would also diminish the possibilities of reintegration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the war would probably spill over to the entire Balkan region.

5. The additional requirements of the Karadžić's Serbs cannot be accepted. The same refers to the convening of a referendum, because it would result in total failure of the peace process.

6. The Contact Group is encouraged, in the interest of peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to maintain its unity in seeking a solution that will halt the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We emphasize, in particular, that Karadžić and the self-proclaimed Pale assembly have no legitimate right to represent all the Serbs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, because only some 600,000, i.e., 45 per cent of the overall figure of 1,300,000 Serbs, who used to live in Bosnia and Herzegovina before the war presently live in the territory under their control. At the same time, some 200,000 Serbs live in the territory controlled by the legal authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, while some 400,000 are refugees, the majority of whom support the positions of the Serb Civic Council.

Therefore, the Serb Civic Council requests, once more, and anticipates its equal participation both in the peace process and in deciding on peace and the future of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(Signed) Mirko PEJANOVIĆ
President

Enclosure

Proclamation of 10 August 1994 from the Serb Civic Council of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Serbian People of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The greatest desire and the highest interest of all the citizens and peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina is peace. Recognizing the will of its citizens, the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the peace plan of the international community, regardless of its deficiencies. The Serb Civic Council, always being in favour of peace, supports that decision.

By refusing the peace plan accorded between the principal powers of the international community, the self-proclaimed Pale assembly has decided to continue war, pushing all of us into death, destruction, hopelessness and hatred, and into total isolation from the rest of the world. That is fascism. That is neither nor can it be your choice both for your and our future. This must not become our destiny.

Self-proclaimed leaders at Pale employ all their efforts to maintain power, to avoid the court of justice, and keep their war gains. In their blindness, the Pale leaders have even refused the requests of the State authorities of Serbia and Montenegro to approve of the plan. They are not telling you about what might happen in case the peace is not concluded.

To you, the Serbs living under the Karadžić's rule and to us, who live in the territory controlled by the legal authorities of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the history has predetermined equal destiny, that is to live together with our neighbours, Bosniaks-Muslims and Croats. Those who desired unreasonable and impossible separation have initiated this war, killing, destruction, displacement.

Peace is our interest. We are certain that this is your interest too. Life and prosperity of all of us rely, before all, on peace. By approving of the peace plan of the international community, we approval of survival, progress, return to one's home, maintenance of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina and of equality in that common country of ours.

War has retarded all the peoples in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Peace opens prosperity for life and fast recovery, with the assistance of the international community.

Those who desire war have chosen tragic future.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is our common country, our common destiny. We have to live there, building a humane and civilized society of equal and happy citizens and peoples.